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Appendix II: DATA ON ICELAND'S FISHING INDUSTRY

A. Fishing the most important industry in Iceland.

1. Fish exports provide 90 to 95 percent of Iceland's earnings from foreign trade.
 - a. 1952 exports: 165,000 metric tons of fish and fish products.
 - b. 1953 exports: 163,000 metric tons of fish and fish products.
2. 26,000 people or almost 20 percent of the total population in 1950 were employed in fishing and fish processing.
3. In addition, the fishing industry supports numerous groups indirectly such as merchants, vessel and equipment manufacturers, etc.

B. Fish catch:

1950—323,027 metric tons

1951—370,655 metric tons

1952—336,760 metric tons

1953—361,326 metric tons

1. Nearly all fish caught is eventually exported. Of 1952 catch, less than one percent (3,427 tons) went into "domestic consumption".

C. Fish processing:

1. Fish catch and fish exports cannot be correlated on an annual basis, since fish caught in one year may be exported after processing in the next year.

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2. Frozen fish fillets, the chief commodity involved in exports to the US, are produced at a rate of 30-40,000 tons annually.
- D. Iceland has a total of 43 trawlers and 360 motorboats (1954)
- E. Leading ports:
- Reykjavik (rake-ya-veek): capital city, leading port, handled 65 percent of exports in 1950.
- Akureyri (ah-kyr-e-ri): leading north coast port
- Bafnafjordur (babnar-fyör-dyr): west coast, 5 miles south of Reykjavik
- Seyðisfjordur (say-thiis-fyör-dyr): east coast port.

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